tie independence. He was to have about the functions of the President of France under the Third Republic. Parliament, when elected, was dominated by the radicals who had brought about the revolution and who had been organized into the Kuomintang.

A decisive clash between Yuan and the radicals came in the spring and summer of 1913. Against the opposition of the Kuomintang, Yuan completed a large loan made by banking groups of five countries—Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, and Japan. This both gave him the sinews of war and assured him the moral support of these powers. When he replaced with his own men several of the military commanders in the Yangtze Valley and the South, his critics, with the endorsement of Sun Yat-sen, broke out into open rebellion, declaring a "punitive expedition" against him. Yuan easily suppressed the outbreak and Sun fled to Japan.

Yuan followed up his advantage by obtaining the adoption of the sections of the "permanent" constitution which had to do with the selection of President. He secured his own election to that officCj unseated, soon afterward (November, 1913), the Kuomintang members of Parliament, and then (January, 1914) dismissed the remnant of Parliament.

Thus rid of the elements which had inaugurated the revolution of 1911, for more than a year Yuan preserved the outward form of a republic, but with changes in its structure which made it clearly submissive to himself. In 1915, after going through the motions of a carefully directed "referendum," he declared the monarchy restored with himself as Emperor. Opposition proved stronger than he had anticipated. Japan, supported by

Great Britain, Russia, and France, counseled delay. In December, 1915, rebellion broke out in distant Yunnan and quickly spread to adjoining provinces. Yuan first postponed his formal enthronement, and then, as the rebellion spread, canceled the monarchy. The insurgents, however, were not content to leave him in power on any terms. Broken by chagrin and ill-health and with his prestige gone, Yuan died of disease (June 6, 1916) before his enemies could remove him.

The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, had never consented to Yiian's restoration of the monarchy and had been elected President of the opposition government which Yiian's opponents had set up in Canton. With Yuan gone, the entire country recognized